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## MORE ABOUT WOOL

That Schedule Not Yet Completed  
in the Senate.

## COMMITTEE AMENDMENT ON SHODDY

The Speaker and Mr. Reed Have  
a Tilt.

## THE RECORD'S ACCURACY

At the opening of the session of the Senate today Mr. Teller (Col.) asked unanimous consent to consider the House bill disapproving the recent negotiations of J. Montgomery Smith and other United States commissioners with the Southern Utah Indians and confirming the allotment of lands in severalty, etc. Mr. Teller explained the provisions of the bill, which encountered some opposition from Mr. Vilas. Mr. Teller finally decided, in view of the opposition, to allow the bill to go over until Monday.

Bills were then passed as follows: On motion of Mr. Blanchard (Ark.), authorizing Commander Daniel Sullivan, U. S. N., to accept a medal presented to him by the Chilean government; also, on motion of Mr. Hawley (Conn.), a bill for the relief of Daniel C. Goldman, an inventor of shoddy, and Mr. (Wyo.), fixing the price of desert land at \$1.25 and authorizing the refund of payments in excess of that price; also, on motion of Mr. Gilman (N. H.), a joint resolution granting permission to the state of Maryland to use the old United States court house in the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Peffer's Amendment Defeated.  
The tariff bill was then, at 10:30, laid before the Senate, and the vote was immediately taken on the pending amendment of Mr. Peffer to transfer all manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool to the free list. It was defeated—34-66.

The three populists, Allen, Kyle and Peffer, voted in favor of it. Mr. Hansbrough (N. D.) announced that he would have voted "aye" had he not been defeated.

The Senate then plunged into the actual consideration of the woolen schedule.

## The Duty on Shoddy.

The first paragraph (278), placing a duty of 15 per cent on wool and hair in the form of shoddy, waste, roving waste, mungo shoddy, corded waste, carbonized waste and other waste product, was read. This was the House rate. The finance committee amendment struck out this paragraph, but made shoddy, mungo, garnetted waste and carbonized waste and wool in the form of roving, roping or tops in the following paragraph dutiable at 15 per cent. Mr. Peffer explained that the finance committee had moved to place a duty on shoddy and mungo, in order to exclude them from the country, to the end that the manufacture of shoddy, so prevalent in this country, might to a certain extent cease. One of the purposes of placing a duty on shoddy was to discourage the manufacture of shoddy. Under the McKinley act the manufacture of shoddy, Mr. Vest said, was doubled, until last year it reached \$90,000,000.

Mr. Aldrich contended that there was nothing illegitimate in the manufacture of shoddy. The reduction in duty on shoddy (from 30 cents per pound to 15 per cent ad valorem) proposed in this bill, Mr. Aldrich contended, would stimulate rather than discourage the production of shoddy.

Mr. Vest called attention to the testimony of Mr. North, secretary of the Woolen Manufacturers Association, that shoddy was used in woolen manufactures in this country. The McKinley rate, therefore, had been excluded.

"How can you decrease the use of shoddy," Mr. Aldrich asked, "by stimulating its importation with a lower duty?" Mr. Vest replied that shoddy, it is true, is not wool, but we place wool on the free list. If the manufacturers are to be freed, wool they will not pay a duty on shoddy in order to be free.

Mr. Quay's Tenth Installment.  
When the discussion between Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Vest ceased Mr. Quay of Pennsylvania took the floor and proceeded to deliver the tenth installment of his speech begun on April 15.

This installment of Mr. Quay's speech was not heard, as he had been called to the House.

Committee Amendment Carried.  
The vote was then taken on the finance committee amendment to strike out paragraph 278, and it was carried. The amendment to the next paragraph, made shoddy, mungo, shoddy and wool in the form of roving, roping or tops, dutiable at 15 per cent instead of 25 per cent as in the House bill.

Mr. Aldrich appealed to Mr. Jones to withdraw this amendment, on the ground that it would destroy the spinning industry in the United States.

The Jones Amendment Agreed To.  
The Jones amendment was agreed to. Mr. Jones withdrew the finance committee amendment, making all wool and worsted yarns valued at least 40 cents per pound at 20 per cent, and above 40 cents at 10 per cent. The latter was an increase over the House rate of 5 per cent. It was also agreed to.

Paragraph 281, with the proposed Jones amendment, placed a duty of 10 per cent on all fabrics made on knitting machines, not including wearing apparel, and on yarns made on looms or in part of worsted, valued at less than 40 cents per pound, 35 per cent; valued at more than 40 cents, 40 per cent.

Mr. Frye's General Protest.  
Mr. Frye (Maine) placed a motion, while this paragraph was pending, to enter a general protest against the woolen schedule.

## THE HOUSE.

When the House was called to order today the prayer was offered by Chaplain Milburn of the Senate. The House immediately got into a parliamentary wrangle over the approval of the proceedings of the House on whether or not Mr. Richardson had obtained unanimous consent yesterday for his personal explanation.

After the reading of the Journal, Mr. Reed rose and said there was no mention in the Journal of the fact that Mr. Richardson had made a personal explanation, to which the Speaker replied that he had taken no action it would not appear in the Journal.

Mr. Reed and the Speaker.  
"It was part of the proceedings of the House," insisted Mr. Reed.

The Speaker, however, maintained that only when a matter was entered on the House was it customary to record it in the Journal.

"I have never examined the matter," admitted Mr. Reed, "but it is certainly a part of the proceedings of the House, and I do not see why it should be left out any more than any other proceedings."

## CRISPI'S CLOSE CALL

Attempted Assassination in the  
Streets of Rome.

## CRIMINAL'S BULLET DIDN'T TOUCH HIM

Arrival of the Vigilant in the Firth  
of Clyde.

## COLLIDED WITH ICEBERGS

ROME, June 16.—An attempt to assassinate Premier Crispi was made today. The premier was driving in his carriage to the chamber of deputies, when a man suddenly drew a revolver from his pocket and fired at him. The premier was not wounded, and, springing from his carriage, he seized the would-be murderer, and held him until a policeman arrived.

The motives and purposes which actuated Crispi are not known. The premier, however, is a well-known figure throughout the city and the premier is being congratulated on all sides upon his narrow escape.

Story of the Attempt.  
Premier Crispi was driving from his residence to the chamber of deputies in a closed carriage. At 2:30 p. m. the vehicle was turning from the Via Gregoriana into the Via Capocase, when a man, who was apparently loitering on the sidewalk, put his hand into his breast, drew a revolver, dashed into the street and almost close upon the rear of the carriage fired.

Signor Crispi was uninjured and promptly sprang out of his carriage with the intention of reaching the chamber of deputies. The latter, however, was almost immediately seized by a number of people who were attracted to the spot by the report of the revolver.

In a moment the neighborhood was crowded with excited people vowing vengeance upon the man who had attempted to murder the premier.

A rush was made for the man, who was struggling with his captors near the premier's carriage. The man, however, had been lynched by a number of police.

Deputy Pugliese, who was one of the first to seize the would-be murderer, picked up the revolver when the prisoner was in the hands of the police. The man, who was examined by a doctor, was found to be a common criminal.

Signor Crispi was loudly cheered for the courage he displayed under such trying circumstances.

The first reports of the affair had it that the premier himself was the first person to lay hands on the man who fired the shot; but although this does not turn out to be correct, it is a fact that the premier, a distinguished Italian statesman, displayed remarkable presence of mind and that he would undoubtedly have closed promptly with his assailant had he not been rescued.

The remarks of the president were greeted with loud and continued applause from the members and from the people in the galleries.

VIGILANT'S QUICK PASSAGE.  
Arrival of the Sloop Within the Firth  
of Clyde.

GLASGOW, June 16.—The American sloop Vigilant was signaled this morning making for Alisa Craig, a small island at the entrance of Firth of Clyde. She arrived at Gourock, three miles from Greenock, at 4 p. m.

Fast Trips by Sailing Vessels.  
The fastest trip ever made across the Atlantic by a yacht was in 1880, when the American schooner yacht Sappho sailed from Staten Island to Queenstown light in 12 days 9 hours and 34 minutes.

Between the American schooner yachts Henrietta, Fleetwing and Vesta, the Henrietta made the voyage from Sandy Hook to the Needles, Isle of Wight, in 13 days 21 hours and 35 minutes, an average of 91.2 knots for 3,106 miles. The twenty-one days, twenty-three hours and thirty minutes.

Among sailing vessels her majesty's ship came here in twenty-two days and eight hours, and on her return trip to New York in thirteen days and eight hours, while the ship Independence made the same journey in thirteen days and fifteen hours.

The Vigilant's quick passage will give her ample time to prepare for the Clyde regatta on July 4, when the Goulds expect her to make her debut in British waters.

From the time the Vigilant passed the bar at the mouth of the Clyde, she was in British waters, and she was fourteen days and thirteen hours and fifteen minutes in crossing the Atlantic.

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The steamer had been in a collision with icebergs. Her water-tight bulkheads saved her from sinking. All on board are well.

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SHANGHAI, China, June 16.—No further trouble is feared in Korea. The Japanese troops who were landed have been re-embarked.

## THE SHEEP INDUSTRY

Senator Proctor Proves Its Protection  
From the Bible.

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He Knew Nothing of It at the  
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## A NEWSPAPER INTERVIEW

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Replying to the question, Mr. Proctor said: "I want to make a statement. On last Thursday night, the 14th, this week, Mr. Howard, the correspondent of the New York Press, sent me his card and asked me to see me at his rooms at the Metropolitan with a stenographer of the name of Robinson. He asked me questions very much like those that you put to me now."

"He then informed me that the New York Press did not wish to do me or any other Senator an injustice without giving me an opportunity to be heard, and he felt it to be his duty to tell me that they had in mind to publish an article about me, and he had a broker's scrip upon which were recorded the purchases of different gentlemen or different persons in stocks, and that upon it was recorded the name of Senator Proctor."

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Bonds to secure circulation deposited week ended June 10, \$24,750; bonds to secure circulation withdrawn week ended June 10, \$137,500.

Personal Mention.  
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Adjutant General Rugles has returned from a visit to West Point to see and know the new fortifications.

Mr. William D. Cabell will make a trip through the south to secure contributions for the proposed library building at the University of Virginia, in honor of the young confederates killed in the war. Thos. Nelson Page has subscribed \$100.

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The coal steamer Samson, which was just reached San Francisco from the Chinese station, will not be available for service at Samoa or anywhere else at present, for the reason that she is in need of such extensive repairs to her boilers, etc., that it has been found necessary to put her out of commission.

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